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Agriculture



Winter Blooming Heathers

Plant List

L. N. ROBERSON COMPANY

1539 East 103rd Street
SEATTLE 55, WASHINGTON
VERmont 1189



Member

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
WASHINGTON STATE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION



Trail to Mount Angeles from Hurricane Ridge. Meadows of Lupine, Indian Paintbrush and true alpines such as *Douglasia laevigata* and *Campanula piperi* top the ridge which is out of sight at the left. The Wild Tiger Lily stands above the other meadow flowers. Dwarf Fireweed, *Synthyris* and large mats of Heather grow in the rock slides.



Jutting rocks softened by saxifrages and other rock plants.
Marsh marigold in the stream itself.

Foreword to PLANT LIST

JANUARY 1952



LOCATION OF NURSERY—1540 East 102nd Street, 2½ blocks east of Roosevelt Way or ½ block east of 15th Avenue N.E. on East 102nd Street. Double park in parking area if necessary.

HOURS—8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday; also Sundays to 4:30 p.m. through April, May and June.

TERMS—Cash with order unless credit has been established. No mail orders under \$2.00. All prices f.o.b. Nursery. Washington residents—please include state sales tax.

PRICES listed are those in effect at time of going to press and may vary with the season. Twelve of a kind are sold for the price of ten. We attempt to name plants correctly, but no guarantee is expressed or implied.

CLASSIFICATION of plants for garden use is indicated by the following letters:

- B—Bulb or Corm
- C—Creeper or Ground Cover
- P—Hardy Border Perennial
- R—Rock Plant or Dwarf Shrub
- W—Water or Marsh Plant

C—This group includes extremely flat plants as well as some, like the Epimedium, which grow to 12 inches or more in height. The faster-growing ones are available by the flat (12" x 24") as well as single plants, and prices on specified items may be had on request.

Rooted cuttings of various bank coverings may be obtained at a very reasonable quantity rate if ordered in advance of the season when they are to be planted.

R—The typical herbaceous perennials most often seen in rock walls are here grouped with the very tiny alpines and the huskier dwarf shrubs, in order to avoid too intricate classification. The problem of listing these plants so that you will have some idea of their value is complicated by the fact that some are at present in the juvenile stage and will be very small at the time they are shipped but will increase in size and value with the years. Others cover more ground when sold but need occasional division and re-setting to keep them from usurping all the space available. This list does not purport to convey any more than a smattering of information about the plants we grow but we will be glad to answer specific questions about them if we can.

P—Thus are distinguished those plants often grown in cutting beds as well as in the decorative borders of a garden. Many of the lower-growing ones are eminently suited to a large scale rock garden.

B—Usually these plants are best shipped at their dormant season and it is wise to bear that in mind when ordering.

W—A separate list for most of these plants is augmented by an occasional one among the plants of the general list.



Step crevices planted with *Sagina subulata* known commonly as Irish Moss or Poor Man's Grass.

Rock Plants



*Alyssum, Aubrieta and Dianthus
make a showy wall planting.*

ABIES LASIOCARPA — Alpenfir, beautiful denizens of the high mountains; stiff growth; gray foliage; small ones only.....	\$1.00	A. STYLOSUM (R) — Soft pink flowers; 10 inches; very gray foliage.....	\$0.75
ACAENA GLAUCA (C) — Gray leaved; inconspicuous flowers in balls.....	.25	AGROSTEMMA FLOS-JOVIS (P) — Bright pink flowers on 12-18-inch stems; woolly basal leaves .....	.35
A. MICROPHYLLA (C) — Leaves of yellow green; best in a little shade.....	.25	AJUGA METALLICA CRISPA (R) — Crinkled leaves of deepest green; blue flowers.....	.50
AEGOPODUM PODOGRARIA VARIEGATA (C) — Goutweed, white-margined foliage making a colorful spreading growth under trees or shrubs.....	.50	A. REPTANS RUBRA (C) — Bugleflower, bronzed leaves; purplish flowers.....	.25
AETHIONEMA — Persian Candytuft — Dislikes moisture, stiff soil, shade.		ALYSSUM SAXATILE (R) — Basketofgold or Goldentuft.....	.25, .50, .75 and 1.00
A. GRANDIFLORUM (R) — Glowing pink flowers; 14 inches or more.....	1.00	ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA MONTANA (R) — Moisture loving; narrow dark green leaves, rosy bells in profusion.....	1.00 and 1.50
A. WARLEY ROSE (R) — Dwarf, shrubby; flowers resemble miniature Daphne cneorum but have no fragrance; blue-green leaves	.75	A. NANA COMPACTA (R) — Grayer leaves; more compact; light pink flowers.....	1.00



*Boggy area with a planting of
Andromeda polifolia nana compacta.*



Open woodland is an ideal spot for *Anemone nemerosa*.

ANEMONE APENNINA (R)—Double blue flowers of great charm.....	\$1.00
A. MULTIFIDA (R)—Somewhat fuzzy plant to 12 inches; creamy white flowers.....	.50
A. NEMEROZA ALLENI (R)—Powder blue with buff on reverse of petals.....	.75
A. N. ALBA FL. PL. (R)—Clear white with tufted center to flower.....	1.50
A. PULSATILLA (R)—Pasqueflower, large lavender flowers followed by feathery seed clusters; early spring flowering .25, .50 and Also, seedlings of the white form .25 and	1.00 .50
A. SYLVESTRIS (R)—Pure white nodding flowers of large size; scented.....	.50
ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA KELWAY (P)—Bright yellow daisies; ferny foliage.....	.75
AQUILEGIA CLEMATIFLORA (P)—Spurless flowers in pastel shades.....	.75
A. FLABELLATA NANA (R)—Chubby blue flowers on 6 to 8-inch stems; from Japan.....	.50
A. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS (P)—Longspurred Columbine, pastels .....	.50
ARABIS—Snowonthemountain, Rockcress.	
A. ALPINA (R)—Dense masses of white flowers; slightly woolly foliage.....	.25
A. A. COCCINEA (R)—Brilliant flowers in the same manner as above.....	1.00
A. A. FL. PL. (R)—Lush growing; long spikes of double white flowers.....	.50
A. A. VARIEGATA (R)—Yellow-edged leaves of considerable attractiveness.....	.50
A. EVERGREEN (R)—Shiny dark green leaves; spikes of dainty flowers.....	.25
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS INTERMEDIA (C)—Natural hybrid of Bearberry and Manzanita, slightly taller; blooms less freely .....	.50, .75 and \$1.00
A. UVA-URSI (C)—Bearberry or Kinnikinnick, splendid evergreen for bank or wall covering; pink, urn-shaped flowers; red berries .....	.50
ARISOEMA TRIPHYSIUM (B)—Jackinthepulpit, a hooded spadix followed by a cluster of red berries.....	.25 and .50
ARMERIA CAESPITOSA (R)—Narrow, almost spiny leaves forming rounded cushions; soft pink flowers in dense heads.....	.50
A. C. ALBA (R)—Snow white flowers; otherwise like preceding.....	1.00
A. MARITIMA (R)—Seathrift, grasslike, tufted plants becoming large mats; flowers of deep rose-pink forming small globes.....	.50
ARTEMISIA LACTIFLORA (P)—Panicles of fragrant creamy white feathery blossoms in late summer; deep green leaves; fine for cutting .....	.50
A. SCHMIDTIANA NANA (R)—Finely dissected silvery leaves; flowers should be nipped for best appearance of plant; deciduous but lovely.....	.50
A. SILVER KING (P)—Southernwood, frosted silver foliage .....	.50
ASARUM CAUDATUM (C)—Wildginger, odd flowers of mahogany color hidden by kidney-shaped leaves of dark green.....	.50
ASPERULA ODORATA (P)—Waldmeister or Woodruff, perennial herb.....	.25

ASTER (P)—Michaelmas Daisy, fall blooming plants which contribute a great deal to perennial border or rock garden, depending on whether plants are tall or low.....\$0.50

Tall	or	Low
Barr's Pink		Bluebird
Mrs. Frances Childers		Constance
		Daphne
		Marjorie
		Niobe

ASTER ERECOIDES (P)—Small white flowers in profusion; 24-30 inches.....50

A. FRIKARTI (P)—Wonder of Staffa, large blue flowers on openly-branched stems; good as a cut flower.....50

A. LUTEUS (P)—Small yellow flowers in showy quantities.....50

A. OLYMPICA (P)—Medium large lavender flowers.....25

A. SUBCOERULEUS (R)—Shiny and yet hairy leaves; lavender flowers.....75

A. TIBETICUS (R)—Good foliage and small lavender flowers.....25

ASTILBE ARENDSSI FANAL (P)—Deep brilliant red flowers in large panicles.....75

A. CHINENSIS (P)—18 to 24 inches; red, pink, rose or white flowers.....50

A. C. PUMILA (R)—Leaves form flat rosette; pink flowers in short bumpy panicle; rather late flowering.....50

AUBRIETIA (R)—Purple Rockcress, flowers actually various shades of lavender to purple; lavender ones earliest.....\$0.50

AZALEA FLAME CREEPER—Evergreen spreading variety; single salmon flowers; late spring.....50, 2.50 and 4.00

A. GUMPO—Compact and low growing; orchid flowers.....75

A. HEXE—Christmas red flowers of hose-in-hose type.....50, 75 and 1.00

A. HINODEGIRI—Evergreen foliage; single red flowers.....50 and 1.00

A. H. ALBA—White; A. H. FLAME; A. H. PINKIE.....50 and 1.00

A. HINOMAYO FL. PL.—Large flowers; somewhat loose growth.....1.00

A. LEDIFOLIA—Orchid flowers.....75
White flowers.....1.00

A. MACRANTHA ALBA—Good foreground shrub; white flowers.....1.00

A. MOLLIS—Deciduous shrub; large flowers of cream, yellow or orange.....1.75

A. SCHLIPPENBACHII—Shell pink flowers; colorful autumn foliage (small).....75

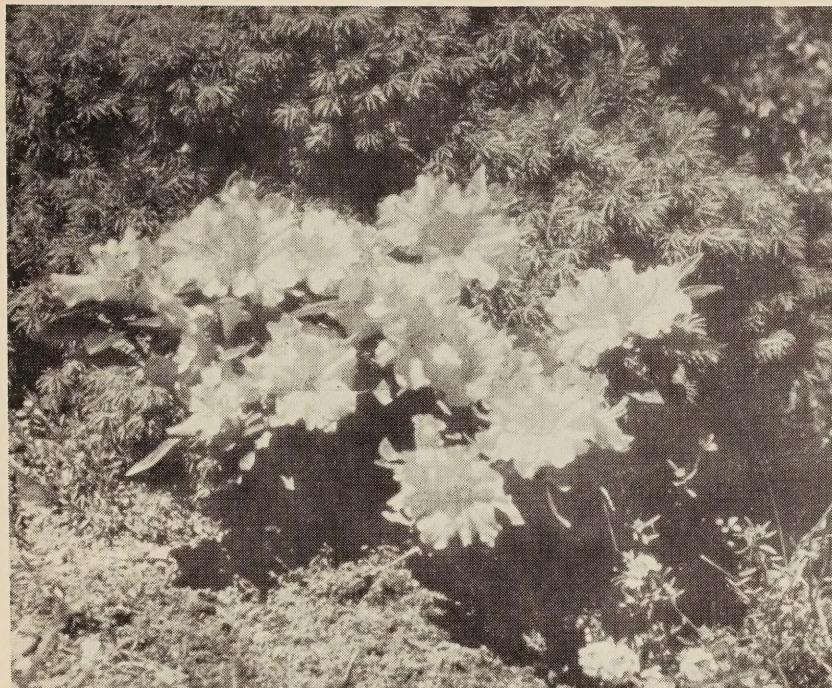
BELLIS PERENNIS ALBA (R)—English Daisies, strong growing.....25

BELLUM MINUTUM (C)—Myriads of prim white daisies on 3-inch stems.....25

BROOM—See Cytisus and Genista.
BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (R)—Dwarf Box, suitable for window and planting boxes or formal edgings; compact and slow growing 1.50

Tender azaleas must be grown indoors in winter but give beautiful reward for their care. Madame Petrick is particularly graceful.





Azalea
hexe

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—Deep rose.....\$2.00
Pink 1.50

The following named varieties are available at various prices depending on size. Those stated are average:

AKEBONO \$1.50
BELLE ROMANO 2.50
DAI KAGURA 2.50
DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND 2.00
MAGNOLIAFLORA ALBA 2.00
SNYDER'S WHITE 1.50
JARVIS RED 2.00
PURITY 2.50
KUMASAKA 1.50

CAMELLIA SASANQUA BRIAR ROSE AND C. S. ALBA—Pink and white flowers respectively; fall blooming; single; easy to espalier against wall or fence. 1.00

CAMELLIA THEA (SINENSIS)—Tea Plant, small, very fragrant flowers. 1.00

CAMPANULA CARPATICA (R)—Open bells of lavender blue 25

C. CULLINMORE (R)—Robust plants with 15-18-inch flower stems; blue and white. 50

C. GARGANICA (R)—Crimped green leaves; lilac blue stars 25

C. GLOMERATA (P)—Intense purple flowers in dense heads; 30 inches. 25

C. G. ACAULIS (R)—Very dwarf form of above forming low tuft. 50

C. ISOPHYLLA—Fallingstar or Star of Bethlehem, tender plant well suited to window box and hanging basket culture .25 and .50

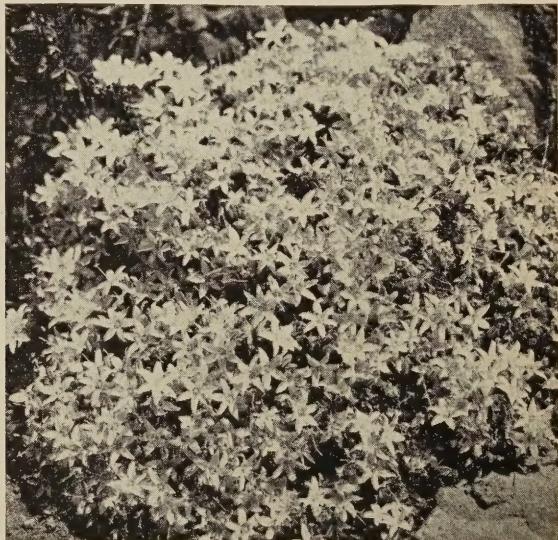
C. NITIDA (R)—Evergreen rosettes sending up short, stiff stems of wide open stars; blue or white. 25

C. PORTENSCHLAGIANA (MURALIS) (R)—Tubular violet flowers 25
C. POSCHARSKYANA (R)—Spreading habit; pale lavender blue flowers 25
C. PUSILLA (R)—Shiny blue-green leaves; short blue bells on 4-inch stems 25
C. RADDEANA (R)—Glossy heart-shaped leaves; branching sprays; violet 25
C. STANSFIELDI (R)—Linear leaves; darker, more open bells than pusilla 50
CATNIP—See Nepeta.
CEANOTHUS GLORIOSUS (R)—Prostrate shrub; shiny toothed leaves; powder blue flowers in fluffy clusters 1.50
CENTAUREA CYANEA (P)—Perennial Bachelor's Button, deep blue flowers 50
CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGINOIDES (R)—Deciduous bronze leaves; rich blue flowers 50
CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (R)—Summer-snow, gray foliage smothered by white flowers in early summer 25
CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA ELWOODI—Columnar shrub of moderately slow growth; gray green to blue green foliage 1.50
C. L. MINIMA—Vase-like habit 75
C. L. NANA—Dwarf, globose shrub made up of blue-green ferny foliage 6.00
C. L. PISIFERA NANA—Light sea-green mounds with gracefully arching tips; need pruning to be kept compact 6.00
C. PISIFERA DUMOSA—Fluffy silvery cushion; slow but reaches 5 feet 6.00
CHELONE TORREYI (P)—Long branching spikes of bright scarlet flowers 50
CHIONODOXA LUCILLIAE (B)—Glory-of-the-snow, delightful little blue flowers, 10 or less per stem, in earliest spring—per doz. 1.00



Campanula pusilla especially suits
a shelving spot in the rock garden.

CHIVES—Garden herb for seasoning purposes	\$0.25
CISTUS ALBIDUS (R)—Foliage covered with white hairs; rosy pink flowers.....	1.50
C. DORIS HIBBERSON (R)—Good sized shrub with large clear pink flowers	1.50
C. FORMOSUS (R)—Semi-prostrate; flowers lemon yellow with mahogany spots	1.00
C. HIRSUTUS (R)—Blue green leaves on stiff branches; white flowers .....	.50
C. LAURIFOLIUS (R)—Large shrub for bank plantings; white flowers .....	.50
CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA — Native vine to scramble over a hillside	1.00
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS—Lily-of-the-Valley, shade loving	1.00
CORYDALIS LUTEA (R)—Lacy foliage; sprays of golden flowers .....	.50
COTONEASTER ADPRESSA (R)—Excellent deciduous variety; arched branches fitting themselves to ground contour; red fruit	\$1.00 and \$2.00
C. BUXIFOLIA VELLAEA (R) — Procumbent; evergreen; red fruit .....	.75
C. HORIZONTALIS (R) — Rockspray, stiff, horny branches to 2 feet .....	.75
C. HUMIFUSA (R)—Flat, whiplike branches; excellent cover; henna fruit.....	.50
C. MICROPHYLLA GLACIALIS (R)—Small shiny evergreen leaves; upright branchlets on long curved main stems	1.00
C. PARNAYI—Graceful shrub; heavily veined leaves at infrequent intervals; luscious red berries belying their inedibility .....	.75
COTULA SQUALIDA (C) — 2-3 inch ferny leaves; yellow green to tan; shade.....	.25



Even a small packet in a rock wall will furnish a proper setting for *Campanula gorganica*.



Dwarf conifers—*Cryptomeria japonica nana* in the foreground with *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana pisifera filifera* in the background—it seems the slow they grow the longer the name!

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA NANA (R)—Globular shrub with twisted branches clothed in sharp dark green needle-like leaves; globular \$5.00

CYCLAMEN NEOPOLITANUM (B)—Late summer flowering; mottled leaves develop in late fall subsequent to bloom; buds and seed cases borne on coiled stems under leaves; typical cyclamen flowers in miniature; about 4 inches high; colonies develop from a single plant if undisturbed....25c to 5.00

CYPRIPEDIUM—Ladyslipper, yellow, pink or rose flowers 1.00

CYTISUS (BROOM) HUMIFUSA (R)—Prostrate; slow growing; yellow flowers 1.00

C. KEWENSIS (R)—Handsome shower of graceful branches; creamy flowers75

- C. PURPUREUS (R)—Fountain of arched branches; purple-mauve flowers; fine relief from the many yellow brooms; also, splendid rose form \$1.00
- C. PROCUMBENS (R)—Straggly and humpy branches; small yellow flowers..... .75
- C. VERSICOLOR (R)—Yellow centered flowers of white, turning pale purple 1.00
- DAPHNE CNEORUM (R)—Garland Flower, pink flowers; plain or variegated75
- D. MEZEREUM—Deciduous shrub; rosy red flowers in spring followed by leaves and bright red berries which are poisonous50 and 1.00
- D. ODORA—Waxy foliage; fragrant pink tinted white flowers 1.00
- DELphinium PACIFIC GIANT (P)—Many shades of blue; strong growing50



Promontory on Table Mountain where alpines abound.



*Dianthus
graniticus*

DIANTHUS ALPINUS ALWOODI (R) — Gray foliaged; prodigal of bloom.....	\$0.75
D. BARBATUS (R) — Dwarf Sweet William, mixed colors .....	.50
D. CARYOPHYLLUS (P) — White flowers or soft pink; carnation type .....	.50
D. GRANITICUS (C) — Bright pink; also simi- lar creeping Pinks with flowers red, softer pink, white with pink eye .....	.25
D. NEGLECTUS (R) — Glacier Pink, miniature tufts studded with large single flowers of bright pink with buff beneath .....	.50
D. PLUMARIUS (P) — Cinnamon Pink, flowers have spicy fragrance .....	.50
D. P. ELINOR (P) — Flowers very double; deep rose with red center .....	.50
DICENTRA CUCULLARIA — Dutchman's Breeches, creamy white flowers .....	.25
D. FORMOSA (P) — Wild Bleeding Heart, rosy flowers, ferny foliage .....	.25
D. F. ALBA (P) — Lovely white form of above .....	.50
D. SPECTABILIS (P) — Old Fashioned Bleed- ing Heart .....	.75 to 1.50
DORONICUM CAUCASICUM (P) — Yellow daisies in early spring.....	\$0.50
DOUGLASIA DENTATA (R) — Woody little al- pine perennials .....	.75
D. VITALIANA (R) — Blue-gray cushions re- quiring age before much bloom can be expected; bright yellow flowers .....	.50
DRABA OLYMPICA (R) — Mossy tufts of dark green with lemon yellow flowers .....	.50
DRYAS SUNDERMANNI (C) — Prostrate shrub- by evergreen with small oak-like leaves; single white flowers followed by fluffy seed balls .....	.50 and .75
EPIGAEA REPENS (C) — Trailing Arbutus, re- quires acid soil and cool shade	1.00
EPIMEDIUM (P) MACRANTHUM ROSEUM — Odd flowers of deep rose and creamy yellow; autumn foliage burnished red; also, <i>E. pinnatum sulphureum</i> , yellow; <i>E. lilacina</i> , dainty lilac flowers; and, <i>E. niv- eum</i> , snow white flowers .....	.75
ERINUS ALPINUS (R) — Mats of small rosetted foliage; mallow purple flowers .....	.50

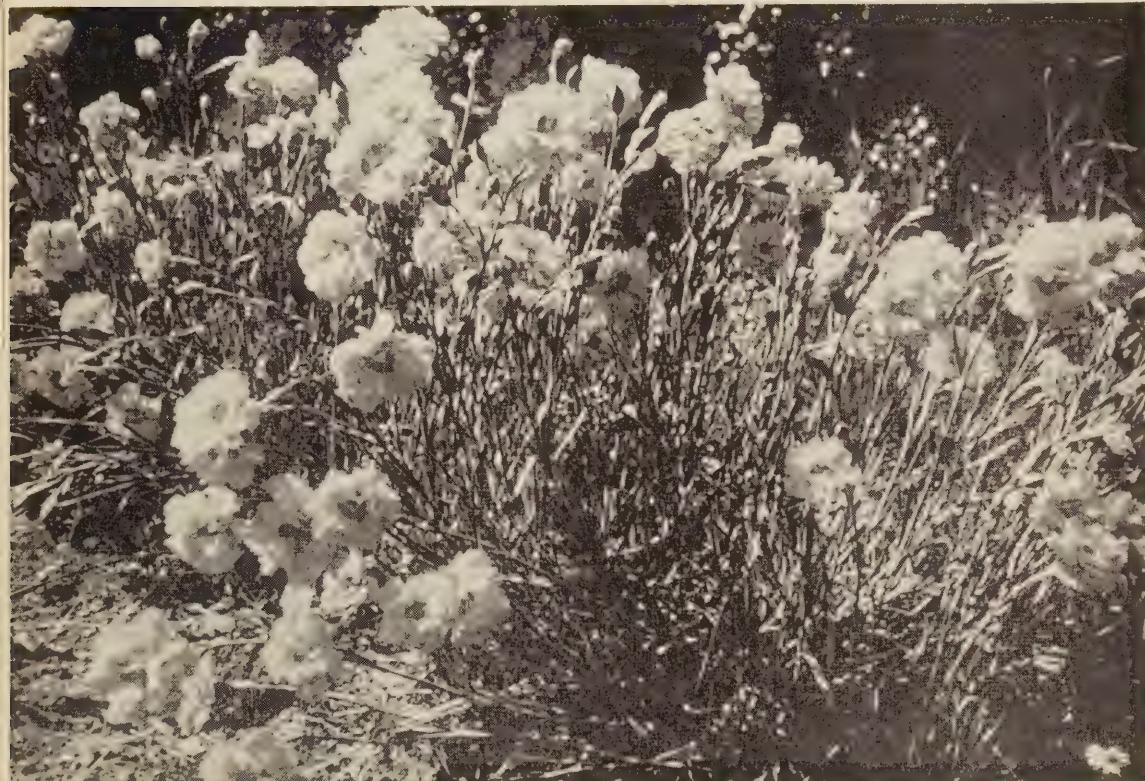


*Erythronium and other bulbous plants
bloom early in the rock garden.*

ERYSIMUM PULCHELLUM (R)—Oregon Sunshine, both yellow and orange flowered.....	\$0.50
ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI (B)—Mottled leaves; mauve flowers, centered with maroon or dark purple .....	.25
EUONYMUS RADICANS MINIMA (C)—Flexible prostrate branches beset with small oval, white-veined leaves; evergreen but very slow .....	.50
EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES (R)—Succulent nile green leaves; bright yellow flowers .....	.50
E. LATHYRIS (P)—Mole Plant, odd plant said to drive out moles .....	.25
FRAGARIA ALPINA (R)—Alpine Strawberry, runnerless plants with small but very sweet red fruits .....	.25
F. VESTUCA ALBA (R)—So-called white fruit of good size .....	.25
FUCHSIA—In late spring and through the summer we have many varieties of upright and trailing fuchsias for hanging baskets, planting boxes, or borders; write for varieties in season .....	.50

At Right—*Dianthus Elinor*

Below—Section of garden border planted with same.



G. MIQUELIANA (R)—White berries; foliage real in fall	\$1.00	HEDRA HELIX (C)—English Ivy, rooted cut- tings	per 100 \$10.00
G. PROCUMBENS (R) Wintergreen or Check- erberry—Red fruit .....	.50 and 1.50	H. H. CANARIENSIS (R)—Small pointed leaves crowded together and turning pink in the fall if left outdoors .....	.25, .50, .75
GENISTA PRAECOX—Moonlight Broom, gracefully arching branches	1.50	H. H. CONGLOMERATA (R)—Thick dark green leaves crumpled in close mats	1.50
G. SAGITTALIS (R)—Arrowbroom, perfectly prostrate; yellow flowers.....	.75 and 1.50	H. H. C. ERECTA—Tree Ivy, erect stems to 3 feet .....	.75 to 1.50
G. TINCTORIA FLORE PLENO (R)—Full dou- ble yellow flowers; tangled stems	1.50	H. H. VARIEGATA—Silver blotches on blue green leaves; good inside .....	.50
GENTIANA ACAULIS (R)—Stemless Gentian, earliest to bloom	1.00	HELIANTHEMUM VULGARE (R)—Sunrose, ex- cellent for very sunny location; summer blooming; the following varieties or colors .....	.50
G. SEPTEMFIDA CORDIFOLIA (R)—Aster-like leaf; sturdy growth .....	.75	Ben Ledi, single red Peach Ben Nevis, yellow to orange Shrimp Brunette, burnt orange White Red, double Yellow, single Wendell's Rose, pink Yellow, double	
G. SINO-ORNATA (R)—Funnel shaped corolla of bright blue; September	1.00	HELIANTHEMUM UMBELLATUM VERTICILLA- TUM (R)—White flowers, flat habit .....	.75
GERANIUM MACULATUM (P)—Delicately col- ored tall perennial .....	.50	HELLEBORUS CORSICUS (P)—Huge clusters of chartreuse flowers; leaves sharply toothed; ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet, young plants	1.00
G. SANGUINEUM (R)—Rich magenta flowers 1 inch or more across; long season of bloom; up to 15 inches in height; also, white flowered form .....	.25	H. NIGER (P)—Christmas Rose, pure white flowers, winter	1.00 and 1.50
GERANIUMS—Scented: See Pelargonium		H. N. PRAECOX (P)—Earlier than preceed- ing; pink on reverse of flower	1.00
GEUM BORISI (P)—Neat tufts of evergreen foliage; orange flowers .....	.25	H. ORIENTALE (P)—Lenten Rose, flowers usu- ally spotted and various colors	1.00
G. CHILOENSE (P)—Lady Stratheden, yellow; Mrs. Bradshaw, red .....	.50	HEMEROCALLIS HYPERION (P)—Daylily, de- lightfully fragrant, citron yellow flowers of large size in late July	1.75
GLOBULARIA CORDIFOLIA (R)—Tight mats of dark green foliage; ashy blue flowers in 1-inch diameter balls; lovely with Aethio- nema Warley Rose .....	.75	HEPATICHA ACUTILOBA (R)—Eastern native; flowers white to blue or pink .....	.50
GORMANIA LAXA (R)—Succulent leaves in coarse tufts .....	.50	HEUCHERA SANGUINEA (P)—Coralbells, cheerful border or rock garden plant; about 12 inches in height .....	.35
GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (P)—Babysbreath, airy sprays of white flowers .....	.75	H. S. EDGE HALL HYBRID (P)—Pink flowers....	1.00
G. REPENS ROSEA (R)—Trailing blue-gray mats; soft pink flowers .....	.75	HORMINUM PYRENAICUM (R)—Rosettes of large puckered blue-green leaves; spikes of lavender-blue flowers in May .....	.50
G. VISCOSA BRISTOL FAIRY (P)—Double white flowers	1.25		
HEBE BIDWILLI (R)—Fine leaf and weak stem .....	.75		

English Ivy in a formal garden





Little known *Globularia cordifolia* hugs the rock wall tightly.



Ladyslippers (*Cypripedium*) delight in a woodland setting.

HOSTA—See <i>Funkia</i>	
HOUSTONIA CAERULEA (C)—Bluets, Innocence, Quaker Lady, mats of yellow-green foliage; dainty flowers of China blue in early summer	.50
HYPERICUM ANAGALLOIDES (C)—Creeping St. John's wort, for wet ground	.25
H. HYSSOPIFOLIUM LYDIUM (R)—Gray leaves; heavy heads of yellow flowers	.75
H. REPTANS (C)—Trailing foliage; showers of bright yellow flowers; early	.50
H. SPECIE 13294—Weak reddish stems	.75
IBERIS (CANDYTUFT) SAXATALIS HYBRID (R)—Condensed form for small rock garden; white flowers with chocolate sepals	.50
I. SEMPERVIRENS (R)—Strong, spreading shrub with snow white flowers	.75
ILEX CRENATA (R)—Small evergreen leaves; black fruit borne sparsely; lovely background plant for low bulbs	1.00
I. C. CONVEXA (R)—Denser plant with lighter green leaves	1.00
ILEX VARIEGATA—Variegated form of common holly	1.00
INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI (P)—Hardy Gloxinia, deeply lobed basal leaves; flower stems to 18 inches; flowers yellow throated, deep pink trumpets	.50
IRIS CRISTATA (R)—Amethyst blue with touch of gold; also white form	.50
I. DOUGLASIANA (P)—Medium height; strong foliage; purple flowers	.50
I. D. ALBA (P)—Lovely white form of this Oregon native	1.00
I. GRACILIPES (R)—Grassy foliage; dainty lavender-veined flowers	.50
I. GRAMINEA (R)—Grassy tufts with fragrant blue and white flowers	.75
I. HUNGARICA (P)—Beautifully veined flowers in a variety of colors	1.00
I. INNOMINATA (R)—Flowers of mellow gold to white to blue; narrow leaves	.75
I. OCHROLEUCA (P)—White standards, yellow falls with white border; 5 feet	.50
I. PSEUDACORUS (P) (W)—Rich, yellow flowers somewhat flat; broad leaves	.50
I. PUMILA (R)—Deep blue, purple, or yellow flowers of large size	.25
I. PUMILA JEAN SIRET—Yellow. I. PUMILA PAPOOSE—Tan blend	.50
I. RUTHENICA (R)—Deep lilac flowers violet scented; tufted grassy foliage	.50
I. SETOSA (P)—Rich blue flowers in profusion; prefers wet situation	.50
I. SIBIRICA (P)—Lax, grassy leaves to 3 feet; deep blue flowers in May	1.50
I. S. ALBA (P)—Milky white flowers of good substance for cutting	.50
I. SINTENSIS (P)—Narrow purple standards and falls lightly veined	.75
I. VERSICOLOR (P) (W)—Blue with yellow markings; beardless	.50
ISOTOMA FLUVIATILE (C)—5 recurved petals, white striped with purple	.25
JASMINUM PARKERI (R)—Slow-growing shrublet to 12 inches; light neutral soil; sheltered position; very fragrant yellow flowers	1.00
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS NANA (SIBIRICA) (R)—Slow-growing native; needles very gray on reverse; ideal for small rock garden	\$1.00
J. C. COMPRESSA—Narrow columnar variety of extremely slow growth	5.00
J. COMMUNIS HYBRID NO. 1—Loose, yellow green foliage	.75
J. COMMUNIS HYBRID NO. 2—Probably crossed with <i>J. scopulorum</i>	1.50
J. HORIZONTALIS (R)—Common compact prostrate variety; very fine	.75
J. H. VARIEGATA (R)—Silver-yellow variegation of foliage	1.50
LAVENDULA VERA—Old English Lavender, fragrant foliage and flower heads	.50- 2.50
L. STOECHAS (R)—Dark purple flowers in heavy 4-sided spikes	.50 and .75
LEDUM COLUMBIANUM (Bog)—Pacific Labrador Tea, green leaves	1.50 to 2.50
L. PALUSTRE—Bog Rosemary, yellow green leaves rusty underneath	1.00
LEONTOPODIUM ALPINUM (R)—Edelweiss, gray foliage; odd star-shaped flowers of gray and white; much sought after by tourists in the Alps	.75
LEUCOTHOE DAVISIAE—Slow growing; dark evergreen foliage; erect branches and clusters of flower stems but drooping flowers	1.00





Juniperus communis nana creeps close to the rocks

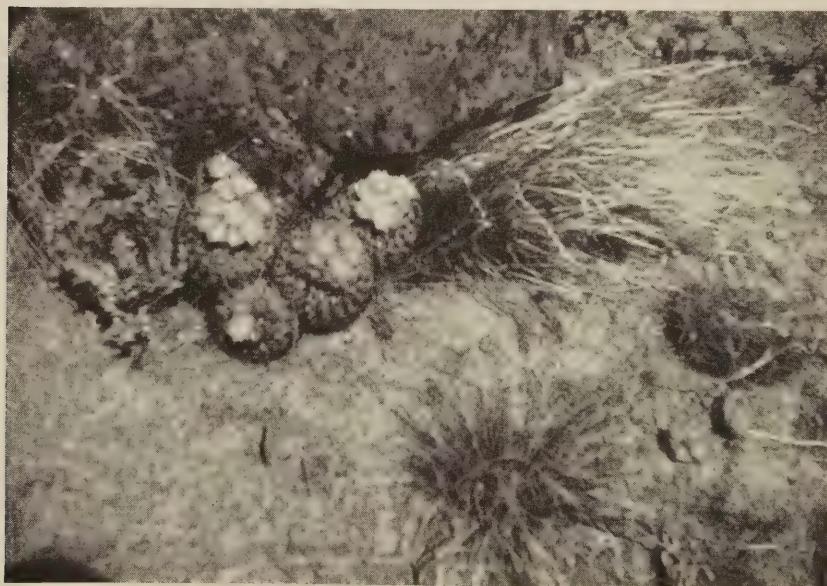
On opposite page—The same iris used to thatch the roof of a Japanese dwelling

Below—Roof Iris (*Iris tectorum*) in bloom



LEWISIA COLUMBIANA (R)—Gray green rosettes; airy sprays of pink flowers.....	\$0.75	LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA (C)—Moneywort, shiny round leaves; yellow flowers.....	\$0.25
L. C. ROSEA (R) (L. RUPICOLA)—Smaller, tighter rosettes; larger rose flowers.....	.75	MAMMILLARIA VIVIPARA—Ball Cactus, large rosy red flowers.....	1.00
L. REDIVIVA (R)—Bitterroot, spidery green foliage in autumn; miniature waterlily-like flowers in spring; white, pink, or rose.....	.50	MAZUS REPTANS (C)—Small, lipped flowers of lavender and brown.....	.25
LIGUSTRUM CORDIFOLIUM (R)—Waxy, leathery, twisted, blue-green leaves.....	1.50	MECONOPSIS BETONICIFOLIA (P)—Blue Poppy of Tibet, sky blue flowers with golden anthers; 3 to 5 feet in height	.50 and .75
LINNAEA BOREALIS (C)—Twinflower, for shady, porous, peaty soil.....	.50	MENTHA (P)—American Wild Mint, Peppermint, or Applemint, herbs.....	.25
LINUM FLAVUM NANUM COMPACTUM (R)—Bright yellow funneliform flowers.....	.75	M. REQUIENI (C)—Tiny lavender flowers; mint scented leaves of deep green.....	.25
L. NARBONNENSE (P)—Flax, azure blue flowers each with white eye and stamens.....	.50	MENZIESIA LASIOPHYLLA (R)—False Huckleberry, deciduous shrub.....	1.00
LITHOSPERMUM PROSTRATUM (R)—Often called "Heavenly Blue," mats of blue-green foliage studded with small but profuse flowers.....	.50 and .75	MERTENSIA VIRGINICA (P)—Virginia Bluebells, shade loving perennial.....	.50
L. P. GRACE WARD (R)—Larger, lighter blue flowers but not as many.....	.50 and .75	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—Ice Plant, tender ground covers in both pink and orange.....	.25
LOBELIA ERINUS FLORE PLENO (R)—Frilly flowers of medium blue, double; tender.....	.25	MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES (B)—Grape Hyacinth, cheerful blue flowered bulbs.....	.75
LOTUS CORNICULATUS (C)—Birdsfoot Trefoil, Scandinavian legume which grows flat to the ground; flowers of yellow touched with orange in bud.....	.50	MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS (W)—Water Forget-me-not, good in damp ground.....	.25
LUETKEA PECTINATA (C)—Alaska Spirea or Partridgefoot, forms dense carpet of light green ferny foliage; creamy flowers densely crowded on 6-inch spikes.....	.50	NANDINA DOMESTICA—Shrub with beautiful fall coloring of purple.....	5.00
LYCHNIS ALPINA (R)—Close clustered pink flowers above light green tufts.....	.50	NEPETA CATARIA (P)—Catnip, for the herb garden.....	.50
L. CHALCEDONICA (P)—Jerusalem Cross or Scarlet Lightning, brick red flowers in dense heads 3 to 6 feet above basal leaves; good accent plant.....	.50	N. MUSSINI SIX HILLS (P)—Tall growing; lavender and orchid flowers.....	.50
L. VISCARIA SPENDENS FLORE PLENO (P)—Showy spikes of magenta flowers.....	.50	NIEREMBERGIA RIVULARIS (C)—Queencups, large white flowers in profusion.....	.25
OENOTHERA KUNTHIANA (P)—Pink flower shading to white at center.....	.50	OENOTHERA KUNTHIANA (P)—Pink flower shading to white at center.....	.50
O. SULPHUREA ODORA (P)—Fragrant Evening Primrose, sulphur yellow flowers.....	.25	OMPHALODES CAPPADOCICA (R)—Low-growing perennial; large blue flowers.....	.75
O. Verna (C)—Creeping Forgetmenot or Blue-eyed Mary, smaller flowers.....	.50	O. Verna (C)—Creeping Forgetmenot or Blue-eyed Mary, smaller flowers.....	.50

Ball Cactus (*Mammillaria vivipara*) growing against a rock—Vantage, Washington





Creeping Phlox (*Phlox subulata*)

ONONIS NATRIX (C)—Snakeroot Ononis, yellow flowers on trailing stems.....	\$0.50	P. PROCERUS (R)—Smooth leaves; small dark blue flowers on 10-inch stems.....	\$0.75
ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM (B)—Star of Bethlehem, white flowers.....	per doz. 1.00	P. RUPICOLA (R)—Gray green leaves; ruby flowers .....	.75
OXALIS OREGANA (R)—Lilac Woodsorrel.....	.50	P. R. ALBA (R)—More compact than the pre- ceeding; white flowers.....	.75
O. SUKSDORFI—Yellow .....	.50	P. SCOULERİ (R)—Rounded 14-inch bush; toothed green leaves; mauve flowers.....	.75
OXYPETALUM COERULEUM (P)—Sky blue flowers about 2 inches in diameter.....	.50	PERNETTYA MUCRONATA (R)—Low shrub with prickly leaves; berries of pink, red or white; good underbrush for larger broadleaved evergreens .....	.75
PACHISTIMA MYRSINITES (C)—Likes half shade; rooted cuttings only.....	.50	P. RUPICOLA (R)—Lower growing; berries rosy red and smaller.....	.75
PANSIES—Available in spring and early summer; yellow and mixed colors.....	.75	PETROPHYTUM CINERASCENS (R)—Resembles Cheiranthus in miniature.....	.75
PAPAVER NUDICAULE (P)—Iceland Poppy, deep apricot flowers.....	.25	PHLOX DECUSSATA (P)—Perennial Phlox, white, lavender and pink as well as named varieties below .....	.50
P. ORIENTALE (P)—Oriental Poppy, large bright scarlet flowers.....	1.00	Beacon—bright red. Salmon Queen—bright salmon. Comus—orange-vermilion; medium height. Thor—tall and vigorous; salmon and carmine.	
PARSLEY—For the herb garden.....	.25	P. DIVARICATA (R)—Sweet William Phlox, blue flowers on 8-inch stems.....	.50
PELARGONIUM ANGULOSUM—A lovely var- iety of Martha Washington geranium for indoor culture; deep rose to maroon; young plants .....	.50	P. SUBULATA (R)—Moss Phlox or Creeping Phlox, rosy pink to magenta.....	.25
P. GRAVEOLENS and P. RADULA—Rose ger- aniums with fragrant leaves.....	.50	Following are varieties available at the same price: Alba—white Blue Hills—light blue Apple Blossom—pink Camlensis—pink Atropurpurea—red Sprite—rosy pink	
PENNYROYAL—English Mint also known as Old Man .....	.50	P. (UNNAMED)—A ground cover variety simi- lar to P. verna; lovely.....	.25
PENSTEMON CALIFORNICUM (P)—Broad basal leaves tinged bronze; blue flowers.....	.75		
P. CONFERTUS (R)—Spatulate leaves; mats of dense foliage; purple flowers.....	.75		
P. FRUTICOSUS (R)—Low evergreen shrub with violet blossoms.....	.75		
P. GLOXINOIDES (P)—Medium tall perennial with bright red flowers.....	1.00		
P. HUMILIS (P)—Paler than preceding var- iety and somewhat lower growing.....	.50		
P. MENZIESI (R)—Creeping evergreen shrub; shiny dark green leaves; tubular violet flowers; one of the best of these natives ..	.50		



Brazil has given us a tender plant of great beauty for summer bedding or for greenhouse culture — *Pleroma splendens*.



Conical dwarf spruce with Heather and Sedum in foreground.

PICEA ABIES (R)—Dwarf Spruce in the following forms:	\$6.00
Clanbrasiliiana—Tightly mounded dome of bright green.	
Conica—Dense conical form resembling conventional Christmas tree.	
Pumila—Dark green needles on upright branches but making flat top.	
Procumbens—Branches more nearly horizontal but similar to above.	
Repens—Loose growing with light yellow green needles; spreading.	
PIERIS FLORIBUNDA (R) — Lily-of-the-Valley Bush, upright panicles of creamy flowers in earliest spring; attains height of 5 feet or more	2.50
P. JAPONICA — Heavy-drooping panicles; compact and graceful growth.....	1.25
P. J. ROSEA—Seedlings of a pink-flowered form	1.00
PLATYCODON MARIESI (R)—Balloon Flower, flourishes in sandy loam.....	.75 and \$1.00
PLEROMA SPLENDENS (TIBOUCHINA)—A tender plant; good for house or greenhouse culture; summer bedding; large purple flowers .....	.75
PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM (P)—Mayapple or Maypop, half shade.....	1.00
POLEMONIUM CAERULEUM (P)—Jacobsladder, clusters of dainty blue flowers.....	.50
POTENTILLA CINERA (C)—Golden yellow flowers on matted yellow-green foliage.....	.50
P. COCCINEA (R)—Rank growing perennial with bright flowers in summer.....	.50
P. FRUTICOSA MONTANA (R)—Light yellow flowers; gray-green foliage.....	.75
P. TONGUEI (R)—Trailing stems beset with apricot flowers shading to orange.....	.75

Penstemon rupicola in its craggy habitat near Lake Kachess,
Cascade Mountains of Washington.



PRIMULA AURICULA (R)—Smooth mealy leaves; flowers of velvet texture; mixed.....	\$0.50
P. CAPITATA VAR. CRISPA (P)—Seed of this var. came in from recent expedition in the Orient .....	.75
P. CASHMERICANA (P)—Lavender to purple flowers in round heads.....	.50
P. CLARKI (R)—Deep pink flowers on short stems; small but robust.....	.75
P. FLORIBUNDA (P)—Flowers bright yellow with slight greenish cast.....	.50
P. JAPONICA (P)—Candelabra type in deep rose; likes moisture; summer.....	.50
P. JULIAE (R)—The following hybrids are available:	
Dorothy—Soft ivory yellow.....	.50
Helenae—Burgundy red .....	.50
Lady Greer—Apricot and lavender.....	.75
McGillivray—Light rosy pink.....	.75
Nettie P. Gale—White.....	.50
Rosea—soft orchid .....	.50
Wanda—Rich purple .....	.50
P. ROSEA GRANDIFLORA (R)—Sepia tints to young leaves; bright rose flowers.....	.75
P. SIKKIMENSIS (P)—Tall growing variety; likes moisture .....	.50
PULMONARIA ANGSTIFOLIA AZUREA (R)—Lungwort, rich blue flowers.....	.50
P. LUTEA (R)—Suitable as a ground cover in large areas; dark green crinkled leaves; buds tinged orange; flowers creamy yellow .....	.50
P. SACCHARATA (R)—Good blue flowers which appear ahead of leaf development .....	.50
P. S. MRS. MOON (R)—Spotted Dog, large mottled leaves; pink flowers.....	.50
PYRACANTHA COCCINEA—Firebush, orange red fruit; strong growth.....	1.00
P. LALANDI—More restrained growth; red berries in dainty clusters.....	1.00
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (P)—Painted Daisy, mixed colors; many doubles.....	.75
RANUNCULUS MONTANUS (R)—Mountain Buttercup, glowing bright yellow flowers; no obnoxious creeping habit; very early spring .....	.35
RHODODENDRON—The greatest part of our stock of Rhododendrons consists of dwarf varieties suitable for the rock garden or the foreground of other broadleaf evergreen plantings. However, some of the large-leaved hybrids are available in the spring especially and prices may be had upon request. Degree of merit is indicated by the number of asterisks following each name.	
BLUE TIT****— <i>Impedimentum</i> x <i>augustini</i> ; violet flowers	\$1.00
CILIATUM**—Large pendant pink bells; medium height plant.....	.75 and 1.00
FASTIGIATUM***—Grayish aromatic leaves; light purple flowers.....	.75 and 1.00
FERRUGINEUM*—Flowers pink or carmine but sparse	5.00
GLAUCUM**—Blue-green ovate leaves; rose-colored flowers .....	.75
HIRSUTUM*—Clusters of rosy scarlet flowers; oval yellow-green leaves.....	.75
IMPEDIMENTUM***—Mauve flowers in tight clusters; gray-green leaves.....	.75 and 1.50
INTRICATUM***—Pale bluish lavender flowers; about 18 inches in height.....	.75
LEDOIDES***—Pale rose flowers; leaves similar to <i>Ledum</i>	1.50
MUCRONULATUM***—Rosy lilac flowers before leaves in early spring.....	5.00
OLEIFOLIUM***—Erect shrub; flowers white to pink, 1 inch long.....	1.00
PEMAKOENSE**—Dwarf undershrub; pinkish mauve flowers of large size.....	1.00
POLYLEPIS—Dark purple flower 1 inch across	1.00
RACEMOSUM****—Evergreen leathery leaves; pink flowers.....	.75 and 1.50
RETICULATUM***—Flowers rose-purple; best color grown in open ground.....	.50
YUNNANENSE****—Mature plants quite showy; pink to white spotted red.....	.75



Primula Juliae hybrids

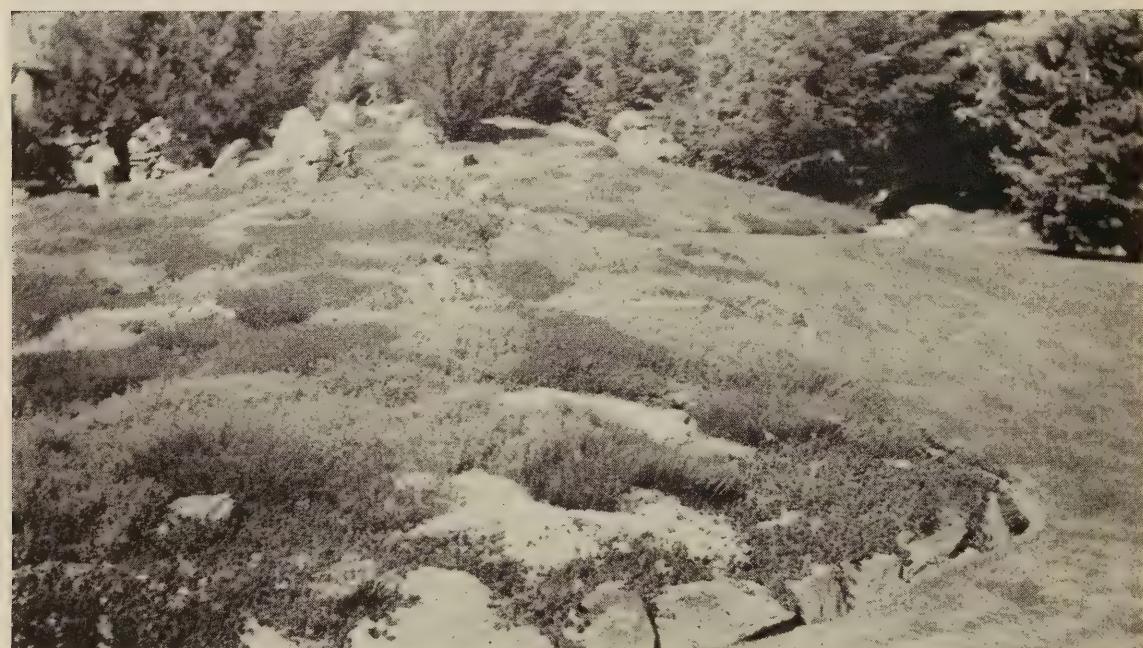


Rhododendron racemosum—dwarf

Early spring flowering *Rhododendron mucronulatum*



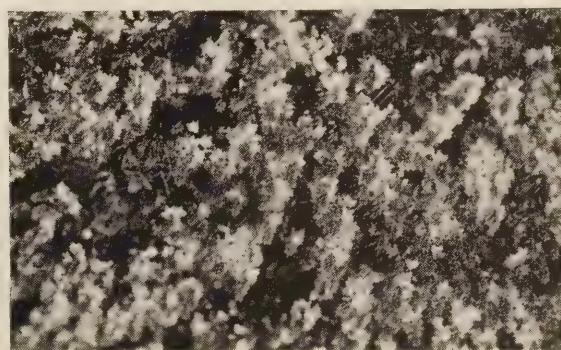
ROSES—All are hardy but may be grown as house plants, too—			
Dwarf—50c each	Med. Dwarf—75c ea.		
Oakington Ruby—red	Cherub—apricot		
Pink Midget	Leprechaun—white		
Rouletti—pink	Mars—red		
ROSEMARY— <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> , aromatic shrub		\$0.75	
SAGE— <i>Salvia officinalis</i> , another plant for the herb garden.		.75	
SAGINA SUBULATA (C)—Irish Moss or Lazy Man's Lawn, suitable for the crevices in paved areas or between stepping stones		.25	
SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS (R)—Bloodroot, single white flowers; stems fleshy.....		.50	
SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSUS (R)—Lavender Cotton, gray foliage with sage odor; yellow button-shaped flowers; bushy habit			
SAPONARIA OCCYMOIDES (R)—Soapwort or Creeping Bouncing Bet, trailing stems bearing myriads of bright pink flowers; good wall plant.....		.50	
SAXIFRAGA AEIZOON (R)—Neat rosettes of encrusted leaves; white or pink.....		.25	
S. BERGENIA MEGASEA (P)—Huge-leaved plants with bright pink flowers.....		.75	
S. DECIPIENS (C)—Mossy growth with pink flowers held upright on stems.....		.25	
S. LINGULATA (R)—Narrow encrusted leaves; heavy-headed flower stems 1 to 2 feet.....		.25	
S. MARGINATA (R)—White flowers much spotted; tiny encrusted rosettes.....		.25	
S. UMBROSA NANA (C) (R)—Dwarf London's Pride, dainty sprays of pink.....		.50	
SCABIOSA PARNASSIFOLIA (R)—Mourning Bride, silvery foliage; pink flowers.....		.75	
SEDUM (R) (C)—Mostly succulent-leaved plants for hot, sunny places.....			\$0.25
ACRE—Wallpepper or Love Entangle, yellow-green foliage; flowers yellow.			
ALBUM—White flowers with reddish anthers; smooth, green leaves.			
HISPANICUM—Pinkish-white flowers; tiny gray leaves on thin, weak stems.			
MURALE—Fat reddish leaves; flowers similar to Album.			
REFLEXUM—Fine, round leaves crowding ends of trailing stems.			
REFLEXUM CRISTATUM—Cockscomb form of preceding variety.			
SIEBOLDI WATSONI—Pink flowers in late summer; gray saucer-shaped leaves.			
SPATHULIFOLIUM—A gray-leaved native; yellow flowers; one of the best.			
SPATHULIFOLIUM ATROPURPUREUM—Leaves of gray touched with rosy red.			
SPECTABILE—Showy Sedum, deciduous; showy rose-colored flowers.....			.50
SPURIUM—Flowers pink with red anthers.			
SELAGINELLA (C)—A tender mossy plant to use under greenhouse benches.....			.50
SEMPERVIVUM—Houseleek or Hen-and-Chicks			
—A partial list of the large number of these fleshy sun loving plants which we grow, follows:			
25c each			
Arachnoideum No. 1,			50c each
No. 2, No. 3			Alpha
Calcareum			Beta
Glabellum			Blandum
Globiferum			Emerald Giant
Montanum			Gamma
Rubens			M-1
Rubicundum			No. 54
Tectorum			W-4



SHAMROCK— <i>TRIFOLIUM REPENS</i> (C).....	\$0.25
SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA (R)—Oconee Bells, requires leaf mold and humus.....	1.00
SIEVERSSIA CILIATA (R)—Geum-like plant; rose-colored flowers; fluffy seed.....	.50
SILENE SCHAFTA (R)—Autumn Catchfly, rosy flowers in late summer.....	.50
S. WHERRYI (R)—Bright rose-pink flowers of good texture; apple-green leaves.....	.75
SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM (R)—Blue-eyed Grass, upright tufts of grassy leaves.....	.50
S. CALIFORNICUM (R)—Fans of flat leaves; golden yellow flowers.....	.50
S. DOUGLASI (R)—Oregon Crocus or Grass Widows, flowers light to deep purple; occasionally white or pink.....	.50
SKIMMIA JAPONICA — Broad-leaved ever- green requiring both pistillate and stamini- nate flowers to produce berries.....	1.00
SPIREA BULLATA (R)—Deciduous shrub with puckered leaves; raspberry-colored flowers in flat heads.....	.75
STOKESIA LAEVIS (P)—Huge lavender-blue variable flowers .....	.75
STYRAX JAPONICA — Japanese Snowbell, shrub attaining considerable height; creamy-flowered racemes in July.....	1.00
TAXUS CUSPIDATA AUREA—Golden Japa- nese Yew, upright habit; rich golden tips on new growth.....	1.00 and 5.00
T. C. NANA—Japanese Yew, rugged, irregu- lar habit; good specimen.....	5.00
T. REPANDENS—Spreading Yew, attains 12 to 15 feet in spread; wonderful for a large bank; bright red berries; young plants	
	.75 and 1.00
THEA SINENSIS—Tea Plant, see Camellia thea.	
THYMUS SERPYLLUM (C)—Creeping Thyme, red, white, lavender or pale pink flowers in green leaved form and the woolly leaved variety .....	.25
TIBOUCHINA—See Pleroma.	
TSUGA CANADENSIS MINUTEA (R) — Com- pact flat dome, slightly drooping; new foliage slightly yellow-green; very slow growing	\$0.75
T. C. SARGENTI PENDULA (R) — Sargent's Weeping Hemlock, graceful cascading growth of slow development and low sta- ture; spreading branches	1.50
TUNICA SAXIFRAGA FLORE PLENO (R) — Wiry stems supporting double pink flowers .....	.50
VACCINEUM VITIS IDAEA (R)—Cowberry or Foxberry or Lignonberry, shiny evergreen leaves; spreads by underground root run- ners; urn-shaped flowers of pale pink to white; edible berries of bright red.....	.75
VANCOUVERIA HEXANDRA (C)—Pale com- pound leaves; creamy flowers; likes shade .....	.50
VERONICA GLAUCOPHYLLA (R) — Gray leaves; white flowers.....	.75
V. GUTHIERIANA (R)—Loose, low bush with overlapping branches; dark blue-green leaves; bright blue flowers.....	.75
V. HECTORI (R)—Resembles Cassiope in foli- age; inconspicuous flowers.....	1.00
V. REPENS (C) — Dense mat of mouse-ear leaves set with pale lilac flowers.....	.25
V. RUPESTRIS (R)—Sturdy trailing perennial; deep blue flowers.....	.25
V. R. NANA (R)—Deep green foliage oblit- erated in spring by 6-inch spikes of lovely blue flowers; even good in small pockets in walls .....	.25
V. R. N. ROSEA (R)—Same as preceding except flower is rosy pink.....	.25
VIBURNUM OPULUS NANUM (R) — Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.....	1.50
VINCA MINOR (C)—Periwinkle or Creeping Myrtle, white, blue or red.....	.25
VIOLA ARENARIA ROSEA (R)—Sun loving violet with rosy pink flowers.....	.25
V. CUCULLATA—Bogdice Violet, white with blue markings .....	.25
V. ODORATA—Fragrant Violet, rose-colored (rosina) or white (The Czar).....	.25
WALDSTEINIA FRAGARIOIDES (C)—Fine sub- stantial ground cover.....	.25

On opposite page—Creeping Thyme and
other ground covers.

At right—The small flowers of *Veronica rupestris nana* make a fine showing because of their profuseness.



Dwarf Heaths

The many heaths, which we loosely speak of as heather, provide variety of foliage and flower, not only as to color but also in respect to form and texture. They thrive in the Northwest and excel as landscape material for rock gardens, banks and foreground plantings, as well as for many other situations. Soil for them should contain an abundance of peat moss as well as loam, and may be enriched by well-rotted manure. All are sun loving but the winter flowering ones will tolerate some shade. Prune after flowering to keep the loose sorts from becoming straggly.

The two-year size at 50 cents per plant is usually the smallest size which we feel is able to hold its own in the garden. Each year we attempt to have all varieties available in this size and may also have larger plants at other prices. Three-year-olds at 75 cents each are now in stock in the varieties marked with one asterisk, and these as well as four-year-olds at 85 cents each are available when two asterisks appear.

BRUCKENTHALIA SPICULIFOLIA—Rosy pink flowers in dense masses; dainty.

CALLUNA VULGARIS—This is the Scotch Heather superficially identified by the overlapping bracts which make up the quadrangular branches; these were used to fashion brooms which influenced the selection of the name "Calluna" meaning "to sweep." All are summer blooming.

*Alba***—Stiffly upright.

*Alporti**—Purple flowers.

*County Wicklow**—Double pink; low.

*Else Frye***—Double white; graceful.

*Flore pleno**—Double lavender.

*Foxi nana**—Very compact.

*McKayi***—Excellent foliage.

*Minima**—Mossy habit.

Minima Smith's var.**—Bronze tips.

Mrs. H. E. Beale—Long spikes; double pink.

*Mrs. Gray***—Flat habit; purple flowers.

Mrs. J. H. Hamilton—Clear pink; double.

Mrs. Pat—Pink-tipped foliage.

Nana—Low and mossy.

Pygmaea—Similar to preceding.

Variegata—Lovely golden foliage.

CASSIOPE LYCOPODIOIDES—Thick mat of 4-sided branchlets; miniature bells of white.

DABOECKIA POLIFOLIA**—Bell Heather, lavender to purple flowers; also white variety.

January picture of a garden where Winter Heaths predominate





Erica vagans Mrs. D. F. Maxwell—fall blooming

Erica

European Heaths with needle-like leaves; mainly a few species with many varieties.

CARNEA—Winter Heath, excellent low-growing plants blooming in mid-winter; this species surpasses any of the colored varieties which have been produced.

King George**—Earlier but less vivid in color; bunchier habit.

Springwood White**—A wonderful prostrate plant; blooms profusely.

Springwood Pink*—Pink buds but rosy flowers; late winter.

Vivelli*—The last to bloom; bronze foliage; crimson flowers.

CILIARIS**—Large purple bells; **Mrs. Gill***—More brilliant flowers.

CINEREA**—These will tolerate sandier soil than other heaths; purple:

Alba**—Snowy-white flowers.

Domino*—White, chocolate bracts.

G. Ford—Garnet flowers.

Golden Drop—Slow growing; low.

Golden Hue*—Upright habit.

Rubrum—Bright red.

DARLEYENSIS**—Mediterranean Hybrid, late winter or spring flowering.

DAWN*—Tangle of wiry stems ending in clusters of large pink bells.

HIBERNICA ALBA*—Snow white flowers.

MACKIANA*—Dainty gray-leaved gem with frosted pink flowers.

McKAYI FLORE PLENO*—Deep pink double flowers; foliage overlaid with maroon.

STRICTA*—Corsican Heath, rosy purple flowers; too tall for the rock garden.

TETRALIX**—Cross-leaved Heath, terminal clusters of soft pink flowers.

Prageri*—Improved pink.

Mollis*—White flowers.... gray leaves.

VAGANS*—Cornish Heath, autumn flowering; strong growing; lilac flowers.

Alba**—Known as Lyonesse.

Nana alba*—Dwarf white.

Mrs. D. F. Maxwell—Brilliant rose.

St. Keverne—Clear pink.

WILLIAMSII**—Foliation tips as pretty as small yellow flowers; actual flowers pink.

WYCH*—Flowers shading from almost white to clear pink.

The Garden Pool

Choose a sunny location.

Reinforce the walls, which should be sloping.

Use a fine grade of gravel in the concrete and cure well before filling.

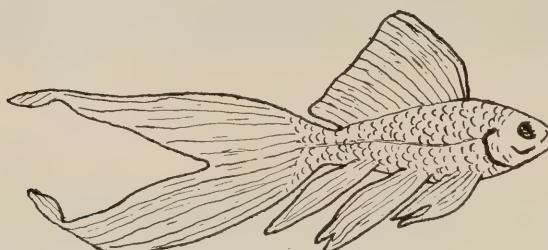
Curing may be completed by washing the sides with weak vinegar solution of one cup vinegar to five gallons of water. Rinse, drain, refill and allow to stand several days before introducing fish. The vinegar counteracts the alkali which would be harmful to the fish.

Avoid chlorinated water or, if no other is available, let stand before using.

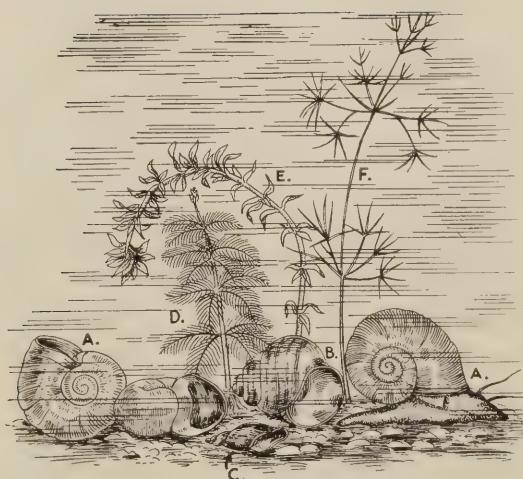
Goldfish should be handled carefully with a net to prevent damage. Rapid changes in water temperature are detrimental to them. In a well-planted pool, where fish greens as well as lilies are planted, no feeding is necessary. In a crowded pool or where spawning has just occurred, practice daily feeding in summer and once a week in winter. Commercial fish foods in granular form or cracker crumbs are satisfactory.

Water lilies are gross feeders and require about a cubic foot of rich soil per plant. Manure is a good fertilizer but should be kept from contact with the tuber. Bone meal is also excellent. The tuber is planted horizontally with the growing eye at the surface of the soil, which is then covered with about an inch of sand or pea gravel to keep the soil from muddying the pool. The final surface should be at least an inch below the top of the box or other container and there should be 6 inches to 2 feet of water above the lily crown.

Green water describes the condition caused by algae which are also manifest in other obnoxious forms. Conditions which check algae are: (1) slightly acid water (avoid too much acidity); (2) thriving plant life; (3) no overcrowding of fish; and (4) sufficient scavengers, either snails, fresh water clams or weatherfish. Temporary control of algae results from the addition of a few crystals of Potassium permanganate dissolved in a small amount of water and stirred into the pool with a wooden paddle.



Comet Goldfish



a. Trapdoor Snails
b. Empty Shell
c. Pond Snail
d., e., f. Fish Greens



Water Hyacinth

Water Plants

A well planned pool will not only have water lilies, whose flowering season is short, but will contain bog and other water plants to lengthen the season of bloom and will also have some submerged oxygenating plants for the fish. Snails are good scavengers and will complete the balance of the water garden.

AZOLLA (Water Fern) or DUCKWEED (Lemma Minor)—Per portion \$0.25

BOGBEAN—Large trifoliate leaves; fluffy flowers; small berries50

CATTAIL—A large plant which usurps all possible space50

FISH GREENS—Several varieties of water plants which are sold in bunches of stems, the variety depending on the season....bu. .25

SAGITTARIA (ARROWHEAD) LANCIFOLIA—2 feet high; clusters of white flowers; or, S. natans—low, submerged variety25

WATER FORGET-ME-NOT—Similar to others but likes moisture25

WATER HAWTHORNE—Cape Pond Weed, interesting fragrant flowers made up of two white bracts; very fragrant.....\$1.25

WATER HYACINTH—Floating plants with feathery roots in which goldfish lay their eggs; not hardy so should not be ordered before May 1; exotic lavender blossoms if water is warm enough..... .25

WATER IRIS—Blue or yellow flowers; both very tall growing..... .50

WATER POPPY—Butter yellow flowers; floating leaves with crinkled edge..... .25

WATER LILIES—Supply varies with season—write for prices and colors.

NOTE: Our Nursery has no facilities for shipping goldfish but we handle them and usually have Comets at 35 cents each.

Snails may be shipped short distances when the weather is not too hot. Ramshorn, African Paper Shell and Pond Snails05



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From All Climes . . . for Many Situations in the Garden

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CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS — Walking Fern, from Eastern U. S.....	.50
CHEILANTHES DENSA—Cliff Brake and C. gracillima50
C. FEEI—Bronze cast to fronds; coarser than C. densa .....	.75
POLYPODIUM OCCIDENTALE — Licoriceroot, flourishes on maple branches.....	\$0.50
POLYSTICHUM VIVIPARUM — Livebearer, new ferns form at the back of the old frond and drop to the ground to root.....	.25
STRUTHIOPTERIS SPICANT — Deer Fern, a good garden subject.....	.50

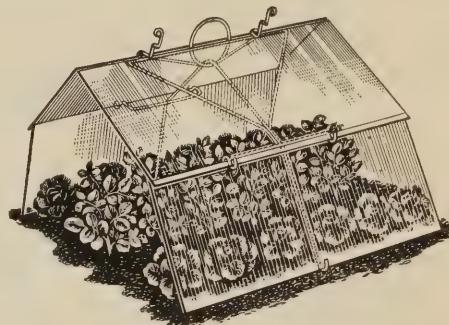
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The main feature of the Chase PMG is the unique design of the metal fittings which bind the glass together. The ventilating handle not only makes carrying easy but controls the amount of air entering along the ridge. A special device permits the instant removal of a whole sheet of the roof glass . . . giving immediate access to the crop for weeding or watering, and this without weakening the structure in any way.

The Chase PMG is a professional tool designed by professionals for professionals to use. It has proven to be of even greater value to the keen amateur who has always longed for that "professional touch." A single set of 10 PMG's will cover a space 15 feet long by 20 inches wide. The regular price is \$28.50 . . . set of 10. SPECIAL PRICE (limited time only) \$19.50.



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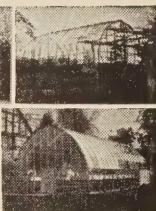
Root Weevils	Red Spider
Maggots	Fairy Ring
Wireworm	Moss
Nematode	Ants
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Tent Caterpillar	Fungus Rots
Aphis	Mildew
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Packet \$1.00



Hobby Greenhouses

Planning and Planting a Greenhouse

The approach to our subject, "Planning and Planting a Greenhouse," depends upon which is the constant or determining factor—the plants or the place. One factor fixes the other by its very nature and good results will follow only when balance is achieved. If one has already settled on the type of plant material to be grown, a greenhouse should then be built to satisfy the needs of that kind of plant. For instance, a grower of Orchids would be foolish to neglect the matter of humidity when planning his greenhouse.

On the other hand, an existing greenhouse may be the motivating power and the plant material should then be chosen with the available equipment in mind. A greenhouse with heated benches opens the way for the rooting of cuttings. One in which the heating facilities are meager, limits the owner to cool greenhouse crops. It is my creed that it is better to take full advantage of the particular features at hand than to try to surmount the difficulties of growing plants which abhor existing conditions. In this I am sure I differ from many other growers who feel that growing a miffy plant is a challenge to be met and conquered.

Let us now suppose that you belong to the first of these groups and have an insatiable desire to root cuttings of Azaleas and Rhododendrons, grow annuals for your yard from seed, and keep a few choice foliage and flowering plants to be transferred to your home when suitable. Let us suppose that you are also interested in having two or three gardenia plants to furnish your own corsage material. I would immediately quash this last idea unless you have had lots of experience growing Gardenias, for they are one of the most difficult and exasperating crops to raise.

So you might plant a small greenhouse to meet your other needs. I say small because a 7x16 foot house fully utilized will be all with which the average hobbyist can cope. A 14x20 foot house might not discourage an enthusiast but any larger structure is apt to dampen one's ardor after the second or third season. In the interest of economy, too, it is unwise to heat more space than is actually required to grow what you need. Careful planning for year-round utilization often obviates the necessity for more area.

Let us enumerate briefly some factors to consider when choosing the site for the greenhouse: (1) exposure—preferably the ridge should run north and south; avoid cold winds and heavy shadows; (2) proximity to (a) garden area, (b) work area, (c) home entrance, (d) service area, (e) water supply, and (f) heat source.

During construction, emphasis should be placed on rigidity without heavy shadows; painting for preservation of all metal or wood parts; insulation of any solid portions above ground; and, tight sealing of joints whether wood to wood, glass to wood or metal, or metal or wood to cement. In connection with the sealing of a greenhouse it might be wise to mention that the hobbyist would do well to follow the lead of the commercial greenhouse operator who always uses an elastic putty for glazing. Glass is much less apt to have air leakage around it when regular greenhouse putty is used and is also less apt to be torn from its moorings during a wind storm.

We are taking for granted that the dimensions of this hypothetical greenhouse allow good inside arrangement. Benches wider than 24 to 30 inches, if approachable from one side only, make work difficult. A house too wide for two benches, but not wide enough for three benches wastes space. Aisles need be only 18 inches to two feet wide. Remember they must be heated even though they grow no plants. Work room as well as tool, fertilizer and pot storage is preferably appended to the greenhouse but is not in it. Fertilizers must be kept dry and tools are better off in a shed where they can be cleaned and oiled easily. Pot washing can be accomplished more conveniently away from the greenhouse, either in the work room, or out of doors, depending on the weather. Then, too, some of the time the greenhouse temperature is not pleasant for the worker.

All of this effort to keep dirt and clutter out of the greenhouse accomplishes more than mere neatness since it helps avoid mold and disease. Even dropped cigarette butts can bring fungus into an otherwise sterile house. One grower I know even prohibits workers from sitting on benches because their clothes may carry disease from one bench to another. A new greenhouse has few insect pests and plant diseases, but each year they multiply.

Retracing in our thoughts to the time when the greenhouse is under construction, we must think of heating and ventilating. Bottom heat is absolutely essential for continued success with Camellia, Rhododendron and other difficult cuttings or grafts. So one section or one bench might be so planned. This heat need not be high, ordinarily, but must be even. Circulated heat for the whole house, with the control set ten degrees lower than the soil temperature thermostat on the cutting bench, will allow seedlings to germinate and grow healthily and will also provide a good temperature and sufficient air circulation for pot plants. Provision must be made for the admission of fresh air even in winter but in such a way that plants are not chilled in a draft.

The space under the benches may be utilized if a greenhouse is glazed to the ground level. A bed each of Violets, Lilies of the Valley and Primroses are a joyful sight in midwinter. This shaded area also supplies a made-to-order place for pots of bulbs when root growth needs encouragement. In late spring young Fuchsias will thrive there, partial hardening off of young plants of any variety may be accomplished there, and ferns will delight in the protection afforded by the bench. Here, also, is where many house plants may "rest" as is annually necessary for most of them. One precaution we must take, and that is to see that the air circulates as freely on this lower level as it does above the bench.

Plants of easy culture appeal to the beginner because he can cope with their requirements, and to the experienced amateur because he usually has acquired such a variety of material that he is forced to simplify his activities.

Some of the plants to be mentioned as greenhouse subjects may also grow beautifully and winter well in some section of the outdoor garden. But their indoor culture concerns us more for the moment.

One purpose in mind when growing plants is to share them with friends. A most acceptable gift for almost any occasion, and an easy plant to grow is a midget Rose. Six to ten weeks will be sufficient time from cutting stage to flowering plant. A six to twelve-month-old plant, in bud and/or bloom, used on a window sill or casual table, never fails to draw exclamations of enjoyment from visitors. Older plants must be fed frequently if they are to be kept in pots commensurate with their size. Several such midget Roses appear in various catalogs, some of them patented and other not.

The Primroses commonly raised by florists may also be grown by the amateur. In addition, there is the possibility of forcing garden varieties for house decoration or just for the enjoyment of seeing them in the greenhouse. Three delightful small species ones to try are *Primula frondosa*, *P. farinosa* and *P. rosea grandiflora*.

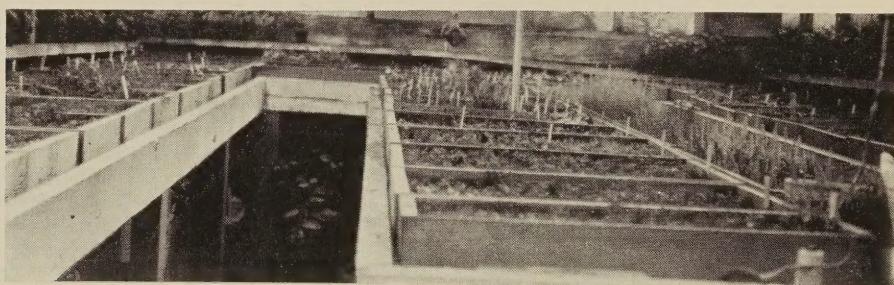
Another plant to repeatedly propagate to share with friends, especially with those owning greenhouses, is *Pleroma splendens* (also known as *Tibouchina*) a plant of many attractions from Guiana. The heavily veined leaves bear a velvet covering, the pointed flower buds flush with rose, the flowers themselves startle one with the brilliance of their purple hue, and, lastly, the seed pods bear close resemblance to the flower buds with no unsightly shagginess. Plants must be pinched frequently to keep them bushy; they will handle better in soil of only moderate richness.

Greenhouse benches, whether ground or raised ones, acquire a veritable garden look when the edges support mats of soft green color provided by plants of *Selaginella* of the common variety known as Baby Tears or of other less common sorts. These plants may be grown in pots set at the proper depth or in the ground itself. Another use for these mossy plants is in dish gardens or terrariums.

Two showy hanging plants which flower profusely and merit consideration in this list are *Campanula isophylla Maii* and *Campanula isophylla alba*. The former wears a soft fuzz on its light green leaves and weights its stems with blue stars. The latter has smooth yellow-green leaves while its pure white flowers are responsible for two of its common names—Falling Star and Star of Bethlehem, another example of how misleading some common names can become, since Star of Bethlehem much more often applies to the genus *Ornithogalum*.

Ferns, Ivies, Azaleas, Camellias, Brooms and Violas represent more of the long list of easy greenhouse subjects. One need not be a person of unlimited wealth or leisure to keep a succession of bloom in a small greenhouse. Common plants of easy culture, if well grown, will supply color in abundance for all the season.

Suggested references: *The Cool Greenhouse* by Leonard M. Sutton; Putnam, London. *Greenhouse Gardening for Everyone* by Ernest Chabot; M. Barrows & Co. *Enjoy Your House Plants* by Dorothy H. Jenkins and Helen Van Pelt Wilson; M. Barrows & Co.



Electrically heated greenhouse benches with flats of seeds and cuttings standing on sand in which the heating cable is embedded. Note the narrow aisle to conserve space.



Roberson curved-eave, steel-frame greenhouse showing glass-to-ground construction

Roberson Greenhouses

L. N. Roberson Company has for 13 years been building iron-frame, wood-bar and all-metal greenhouses and greenhouse equipment for both hobbyists and commercial growers. A nursery with a 25x70-foot greenhouse is operated in conjunction with the business, in which our various types of equipment and methods of culture are tested under actual operating conditions. Our design recommendations are based on the results obtained.

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